REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested in view of the claim amendments and following remarks. Currently, claims 1-4, 6, 8-20, 22, 25, 26, 28 and 29 are pending in the present application of which claims 1, 14, and 19 are independent.

No new matter has been introduced by way of the claim amendments; entry thereof is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 19, 20 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Ankireddipally et al.(U.S. Patent Number 6,772,216, referred to as Ankireddipally).

Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 14-18 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in view of Meltzer et al. (U.S. Patent Number (2002/0165872, referred to as Meltzer).

Claims 12, 13, 22 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in view of Meltzer in further view of Layman ("XML Schema NG Guide", Microsoft, May 1999).

Claim 29 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in view of Meltzer in further view of Srivastava et al. (2002/0120685, referred to as Srivastava).

The above rejections are respectfully traversed for at least the reasons set forth below.

Discussion of Embodiments Described in Applicants' Specification

According to an embodiment, a CDL description file includes the sequence of interactions (e.g., transmitting and/or receiving messages) between entities and the XML

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document types that may be used in each interaction. Each CDL description file describes a conversation which may include a pattern of message exchanges expected to be followed and documents types expected to be used to utilize the service.

Each description file may be customized for a particular service. See pages 4-5. Also, each description file may be published in a remote registry to allow entities to retrieve a description to use a service.

Fig. 1 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a web service provider 100 employing principles of an embodiment of the invention. The web service provider 100 may publish a CDL description file 110 in a remote registry, such as a registry 210 (shown in Fig. 2), storing CDL description files defining conversations for multiple service providers. Other web service providers and customers may retrieve the CDL description file 110 from the registry, because the CDL description file 110 defines a conversation for interacting with the web service provider 100 to facilitate business-to-business transactions and customer-to-business transactions with the web service provider 100.

According to an embodiment, a web service provider that desires to conduct business with another service retrieves the CDL description file from the registry for that service. In an alternative embodiment, the description files are already stored on the computer and the registry is accessed and searched to retrieve an identification of a description file already stored on the computer that corresponds with a desired service. Then, that description file is used to engage the desired service by directly communicating with the service provider. For example, as shown in figure 2, entities 220 and 230 communicate directly by exchanging messages, such as price proposed, price accepted/rejected, invoice, and receipt. Once the description files 225 and 232 for the desired service are retrieved for the corresponding entity

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220, 230, there is no need for an intervening third party to use the service because the types

of interactions and messages needed to engage the service are provided in the retrieved

description files.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102

The test for determining if a reference anticipates a claim, for purposes of a rejection

under 35 U.S.C. § 102, is whether the reference discloses all the elements of the claimed

combination, or the mechanical equivalents thereof functioning in substantially the same way

to produce substantially the same results. As noted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal

Circuit in *Lindemann Maschinenfabrick GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 221

USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984), in evaluating the sufficiency of an anticipation rejection

under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Court stated:

> Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference
> disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention,
> arranged as in the claim.

Therefore, if the cited reference does not disclose each and every element of the claimed

invention, then the cited reference fails to anticipate the claimed invention and, thus, the

claimed invention is distinguishable over the cited reference.

Claims 19, 20 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being

anticipated by Ankireddipally.

Independent claim 19 recites:

> access the <u>remote</u> registry; and
> publish a description file in the <u>remote</u> registry.

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The rejection of claim 19 states that the computer connected to the registry is the CX

server 10 connected to the data store 18. The data store 18, however, is local to the CX

server 10 and is not remote to the CX server 10. Ankireddipally discloses that the persistence

service 19 stores and retrieves information from external data stores 18. See column 12, lines

64-66. However, the data store 18 is external to the persistence 19, because it is located at

the CX server 10 and not remote from the CX server 10.

Independent claim 19 also recites,

> said computer comprising the web service configured to communicate
> directly with another computer that retrieved the description from the remote
> registry and is using the retrieved description file to use the web service
> provided by said computer by performing a plurality of interactions described
> in the description file.

Ankireddipally fails to teach using a description file retrieved from a remote registry

to directly communicate with a computer to use a web service provided by the computer.

Instead, in Ankireddipally, the CX sever 10 is an intermediary between two CXCs, so the

CXCs do not communicate directly. For example, the CX server 10 receives service requests

from an originating CXC, identifies another CXC that is to receive the service request, and

transmits the request to that CXC. Also, the CX server 10 sends results received from the

another CXC back to the originating CXC. See column 12, lines 6-21.

Claim 19 also recites,

> a service provider providing the desired service published the
> description file for the desired service in the remote registry.

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Ankireddipally fails to teach that service provider publishes a description file in a

remote registry. Ankireddipally discloses a CXC submits a transaction request based on a

published DTD. See column 12, lines 4-6. However, Ankireddipally fails to teach the

service provider publishes the DTD. For example, the CX server 10, instead of the service

provider, may generate the DTD. Also, Ankireddipally fails to teach publishing the DTD in a

remote registry.

For at least these reasons, claims 19, 20, 22, 25, 26 and 28-29 are believed to be

allowable.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103

The test for determining if a claim is rendered obvious by one or more references for

purposes of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is set forth in MPEP § 706.02(j):

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria
> must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation,
> either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally
> available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference
> or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a
> reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference
> (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim
> limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed
> combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both
> be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In
> re Vaeck,* 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Therefore, if the above-identified criteria are not met, then the cited reference(s) fails

to render obvious the claimed invention and, thus, the claimed invention is distinguishable

over the cited reference(s).

Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 14-18 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly

being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in view of Meltzer.

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Claim 1 has been amended to recite:

> using the desired service by directly exchanging messages with the service provider providing the desired service, wherein the messages are described in the plurality of interactions in the description file, and the message exchanging is in the order specified in the at least one transition, and executing the source interaction of the plurality of interactions.

Neither Ankireddipally nor Meltzer teach or suggest using a desired service by directly exchanging messages as described in a retrieved description file for the desired service. As discussed above, Ankireddipally fails to teach or suggest directly exchanging messages. Similarly to Ankireddipally, Meltzer discloses market maker nodes that are intermediary nodes between two participants. For example, participants send documents to a market maker node and the market maker node sends the document to another participant that registered to receive such documents as input. See paragraph 0057.

Neither Ankireddipally nor Meltzer teach or suggest a remote registry. As described above, Ankireddipally discloses a data store 18 local to the CX server 10. Meltzer discloses a BID registry local to the market maker node. See paragraph 0057.

Also, neither Ankireddipally nor Meltzer teach or suggest a service provider providing the desired service publishing the description file for the desired service in the remote registry.

Accordingly, claims 1-4, 6 and 8-13 are believed to be allowable.

Independent claim 14 recites features similar to claim 1, and claims 14-18 are believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons provided above with respect to claim 1.

Claims 12, 13, 22 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in view of Meltzer in further view of Layman. Claim 29

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was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ankireddipally in

view of Meltzer in further view of Srivastava. Claims 12, 13, 22, 25 and 29 are believed to

be allowable at least for the reasons their corresponding independent claims are believed to
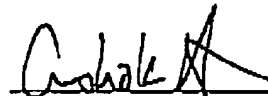
be allowable.

Conclusion

In light of the foregoing, withdrawal of the rejections of record and allowance of this

application are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference with the undersigned would

assist in resolving any issues pertaining to the allowability of the above-identified

application, please contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below. Please

grant any required extensions of time and charge any fees due in connection with this request

to deposit account no. 08-2025.

                                      Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 3, 2006,   By   _____
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